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refer to any statute that he may have under consideration. We heartily commend this book, not only to lawyers, but to any one interested in the history of legislation.

THEODORE W. DWIGHT.

*Revue d'Economie politique.* Première année, no. 1. Paris, Larose et Forcel, 1887.—8vo, 108 pp.

The number of scientific reviews devoted to economics is growing apace. During the past year we have had occasion to record the creation of such journals in America, Italy, Denmark, and Roumania. Now France falls into line, with a new review which bids fair to dispute supremacy with the *Journal des Économistes*, leaving only England to give evidence of the renewed activity of late imparted to economic research.

Almost a decade ago political economy was made a regular part of the curriculum of the French law schools throughout the country. Among the professors who filled these new chairs a gradual feeling of discontent with the prevalent spirit and methods of French economics has made itself felt, and has finally culminated in the creation of the *Revue d'Économie politique*, a bimonthly publication. Its editors are Professors Charles Gide of Montpellier, Alfred Jourdain of Aix, Edmond Villey of Caen, and Leon Duguit of Bordeaux, all of whom are favorably known to foreign specialists as the authors of comprehensive treatises on economics. Among the twenty-two principal collaborators we notice such well-known writers as Cossa, De Flaix, Garnier, Laveleye, Simon, and Walras. The first number contains articles by Jourdain, on methods of teaching economics; by Beauregard, on the rise of wages in the nineteenth century; by Fournier de Flaix, on theories of taxation in Australia; an interesting *chronique* or sketch of the development of the science since 1870, by Gide; an account of a late meeting of the Lyons society of political economy; and reviews of new books.

The editors and co-workers of the new review belong to different schools. The programme declares that its columns shall be open to all, that absolute neutrality is to be the key-note of the enterprise. This, they assert, is sufficient to give the publication "une physionomie tout à fait originale." In contradistinction to the French journals already in existence, this review "ne sera l'organe ni d'une personnalité ni d'une école." Practically thus the review may be regarded as a moderate protest against the adherents of the orthodox school who still rally round the *Journal des Économistes*; and this influence is strengthened by the fact that not a single Parisian writer, except Simon, is found among its contributors. The conclusion is re-inforced beyond the peradventure of

a doubt by the *chronique*, written by one of the editors, who traces the development of the historical school in France since 1870, and maintains that its influence can no longer be overlooked. For a Frenchman the following sentence is indeed noteworthy: "L'influence prépondérante que l'Allemagne a exercée dans le monde depuis 1870, non seulement dans la politique proprement dite, mais dans tous les domaines de l'activité humaine, n'a certainement pas été étrangère aux succès de l'école historique." Thus France also definitely joins the ranks of the malcontents.

E. R. A. S.

### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

(Exclusive of those already reviewed.)

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- Barnes, W. E. [Editor.] The Labor Problem. New York, Harper & Bros., 1886. — 16mo, 330 pp.
- Bastable, C. F. The Theory of International Trade. Dublin, Hodges, Figgis & Co., 1887. — 12mo, 176 pp.
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- Ford, Worthington C. The American Citizen's Manual. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1886. — 2 vols. in 1, 12mo, 146, 185 pp.
- Guyot, Yves. L'impôt sur le revenu. Paris, Guillaumin et C<sup>ie</sup>, 1887.
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- Juraschek, Fr. von. Geographisch-statistische Tabellen aller Länder der Erde. Leipzig, Otto Hübner, 1886. — 16mo, 48 pp.
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- Macy, Jesse. Our Government. Boston, Ginn & Co., 1886. — 12mo, 238 pp.
- Molinari, G. de. Les lois naturelles de l'économie politique. Paris, Guillaumin et C<sup>ie</sup>, 1886. — 12mo, 333 pp.